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L11	L10 with l4	0	L11
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L4	polymer or nanoparticle or microparticle	472778	L4
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L33: Entry 47 of 57 File: USPT Sep 6, 1988

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4769410 A
TITLE: Crosslinkable compositions dissolved or dispersed in an organic solvent and having a long shelf life, their preparation and their use

Brief Summary Text (29):
(a) carbonyl-free monomers or monomer mixtures of, for example, (meth)acrylates of alcohols of 1 to 20 carbon atoms, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, n-, iso- and tert-butyl, cyclohexyl, 2-ethylhexyl, decyl, lauryl and stearyl acrylate or methacrylate, vinyl esters of carboxylic acids of 1 to 20 carbon atoms, such as vinyl formate, acetate, propionate, butyrate, laurate and stearate, vinyl ethers of up to 22 carbon atoms, such as methyl, ethyl, butyl, hexyl or octadecyl vinyl ether, vinylaromatics of 8 to 12 carbon atoms, such as styrene, methylstyrene, vinyltoluenes, tert-butylstyrene or halostyrenes, olefins of 2 to 20 carbon atoms, such as ethylene, propylene, n- and isobutylene, diisobutene, triisobutene or oligopropylenes, vinyl halides, such as vinyl chloride and bromide and vinylidene chloride, allyl ethers, allyl alcohols and/or allyl esters, with the concomitant use of

Brief Summary Text (30):
(b) copolymerizable carbonyl compounds, for example .alpha., .beta.-monoolefinically unsaturated aldehydes and/or ketones, such as acrolein, methacrolein, vinyl alkyl ketones, where alkyl is of 1 to 20 carbon atoms, formylstyrene, (meth)acryloxyalkanals and -alkanones, the preparation of which is described in, for example, German Laid-Open Application DOS No. 2,722,097, N-oxoalkyl(meth)acrylamides, as described in, inter alia, U.S. Pat. No. 4,266,007 and German Laid-Open Applications DOS No. 2,061,213 or DOS No. 2,207,209, e.g. N-3-oxobutylacrylamide and -methacrylamide, N-1,1-dimethyl3-oxobutyl(meth)acrylamide, diacetone(meth)acrylamide and N-3-oxo-1,1-dibutyl-2-propylhexylacrylamide, and furthermore acetonyl and diacetone (meth)acrylate, acrylamido pivalaldehyde or mixtures of these comonomers. 3-Oxoalkyl (meth)acrylates and N-3-oxoalkyl(meth)acrylamides and methyl vinyl ketone, methacrolein and acrolein are preferred.

Brief Summary Text (31):
The copolymers (A) may also be prepared with the concomitant use of other monomers containing functional groups, for example those containing hydroxyl groups, such as hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylates, e.g. 2-hydroxypropyl acrylate or methacrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate or 4-hydroxybutyl (meth)acrylate, and polymerizable carboxylic acids, e.g. acrylic acid, methacrylic acid and maleic acid.

Brief Summary Text (40):
The novel polymeric compositions which are dissolved or dispersed in organic solvents have a shelf life of more than one year. They crosslink at as low as room temperature after application to the substrate to be coated and release of the organic solvent. Increasing the temperature, for example up to 100.degree. C., accelerates the crosslinking reaction.

L25: Entry 20 of 30 File: USPT Jan 29, 1991

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4988762 A
TITLE: Aqueous coating compositions

Brief Summary Text (25):
Examples of olefinically unsaturated monomers which provide chain-pendant carbonyl functionality in the vinyl polymer (and in the precursor polymer to the vinyl polymer if precursor groups are used for the provision of amine functionality as described above) include acrolein, methacrolein, diacetone acrylamide, crotonaldehyde, 4-vinylbenzaldehyde, vinyl alkyl ketones of 4 to 7 carbon atoms such as vinyl methyl ketone, and acryloxy--and methacryloxy-alkyl propranals of formula ##STR4## where R.sup.5 is H or methyl, R.sup.6 is H or alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, R.sup.7 is alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, and R.sup.8 is alkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms. Other examples include acrylamidopivalaldehyde methacrylamidopivalaldehyde. 3-acrylamidomethyl-anisaldehyde, diacetone acrylate, acetonyl acrylate, diacetone methacrylate, acetoacetoxyethyl methacrylate, 2-hydroxypropylacrylateacetylacetate, and butanediolacrylate acetylacetate.

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L18: Entry 12 of 30 File: USPT Jun 12, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6245754 B1
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****
TITLE: Inhibitors of phosphatidyl myo-inositol cycle

Detailed Description Text (42):
The starting material for the D-3-deoxy-PtdIns ether lipid analog is the regioisomeric mixture of vibumitol (i.e., 3-deoxy-myo-inositol) 1,2:4,5- and 1,2:5,6-diacetonides (62), (63), obtained from L-quebrachitol. Controlled acidic hydrolysis of the more labile trans-acetonide moieties in this mixture provides monoacetonide (64) in 79% yield. All of the three required O-benzyl groups are then introduced simultaneously with benzyl bromide and NaH in DMF (74% yield), and the remaining cis-acetonide gas removed by acidic hydrolysis (96% yield). The resulting diol (66) is protected selectively at the equatorial 1-hydroxyl by reacting its cyclic dibutylstannylene derivative with chloromethyl methyl ether. Following benzylation of the 2-hydroxyl (73% yield) and acidic hydrolysis of the MOM ether (77% yield) resulted in the formation of the key intermediate, 2,4,5,6-tetra-O-benzylbumitol (69), in crystalline form.

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L18: Entry 13 of 30 File: USPT Feb 2, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5866548 A
TITLE: Caged membrane-permeant inositol phosphates

Detailed Description Text (63):
The trans-acetonide of V-3 was selectively removed in the presence of more stable cis-acetonide. Esterification of V4 and deprotection of cis-acetonide gave diol V-6. "Locking" the cis-diol of V-6 with methoxymethylene group turned out to be nontrival. Even with a large excess of trimethyl orthoformate and strong catalysts, such as p-TsOH, TMS triflate or boron trifluoride diethyl etherate, no product (V-7) was isolated. This problem appears to originate from the presence of the 1-O-camphanate, which might be too bulky and block the 2- and 3-hydroxyls. Accordingly, it is preferred that the camphanate of V-3 be replaced with benzoate and the diol V-13 prepared following the same synthetic route. This procedure is set forth in FIG. 13. Brief treatment of V-14 with acetic acid hydrolyzed methoxymethylene group and formed a formate on the axial 2-hydroxyl group, as shown by .sup.1 H-NMR. Methanolysis of V-14 gave the intermediate, triol V-8. Standard phosphitylation, oxidation and removal of .beta.-cyanoethyl groups provided trisphosphate V-16 in 3 further steps.

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L18: Entry 20 of 30 File: USPT Feb 5, 1991

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4990504 A
TITLE: Azetidine derivatives to treat memory and learning disorders

Brief Summary Text (12):
Exemplary of such compounds are cis-azetidine-2,4-dicarboxylic acid dimethyl ester; cis-azetidine-2,4-diocarboxylic acid t-butyl methyl ester; cis-acetidine-2,4-dicarboxylic acid mono t-butyl ester; cis-azetidine-2,4-dicarboxylic acid; cis-azetidine-2,4-dicarboxylic acid di-t-butyl ester; cis-N-acetylazetidine-2,4-dicarboxylic acid; N-(cis-4-carboxyazetidine-2-carbonyl)glycine; cis-4-carbamoylazetidine-2-carboxylic acid; cis-azetidine-2,4-dicarboxamide; cis-azetidine-2,3-dicarboxylic acid; cis-azetidine-2,3-dicarboxamide; cis-4-(hydroxymethyl)azetidine-2-carboxylic acid; cis-4-(dimethoxymethyl)azetidine-2-carboxylic acid.